



# Prostate Cancer in Florida, 2005

## Bureau of Epidemiology



Prostate cancer forms in the tissues of the prostate (a gland in the male reproductive system found below the bladder and in front of the rectum). Prostate cancer usually occurs in older men. Risk factors that are associated with prostate cancer include older age, a family history of the disease, black race, and diet and dietary factors (diets high in animal fat).

This report presents incidence data on prostate cancer obtained from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), and mortality data from Florida Department of Health Office of Vital Statistics. The Florida data are compared with data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI). The U.S. mortality data reported by SEER are provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Prostate cancer screening data are obtained from the 2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey.

### Incidence

- In 2005, 13,253 new prostate cancer cases were diagnosed among males.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 125.4 per 100,000 males, which was lower than the SEER rate (144.2 per 100,000 males).
- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 21.4 per 100,000 males, which was lower than the U.S. rate (24.6 per 100,000 males).
- The mortality rate was higher among males 65 years of age and older than among males less than 65 years of age.

**Table 1. Age-Adjusted and Age-Specific\* Incidence Rates (per 100,000) of Prostate Cancer, Florida, 2005**

	Florida	SEER
<b>Total</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>144.2</b>
0-14 *	^	N/A
15-39 *	^	N/A
40-64 *	154.3	N/A
65+ *	665.2	N/A
Black	199.6	224.1
White	115.9	139.3

^ Data Suppressed

**Table 2. Age-Adjusted and Age-Specific\* Mortality Rates (per 100,000) of Prostate Cancer, Florida, 2005**

	Florida	U.S.
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>24.6</b>
0-14 *	^	N/A
15-39 *	^	N/A
40-64 *	5.5	N/A
65+ *	149.8	N/A
Black	53.8	54
White	19.4	22.7

^ Data Suppressed

- Incidence rates were higher among males 65 years of age and older than among males less than 65 years of age.
- The rate was 72% higher among blacks compared to whites.
- The rates among both race groups in Florida were lower than the SEER rates.
- The rate was 1.8 times higher among blacks compared to whites.
- The rate among whites in Florida (19.4 per 100,000 males) was lower than the U.S. rate (22.7 per 100,000 males).

### Mortality

- In 2005, 2,154 males died of prostate cancer.

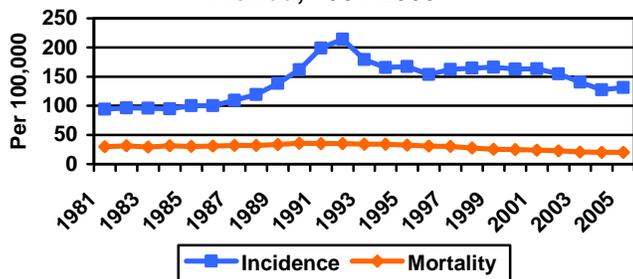
### Trends in Incidence and Mortality Rate

- The 2005 incidence rate (125.4 per 100,000) was 33% higher than the rate in 1981 (94.0 per 100,000).

- The 2005 mortality rate (21.4 per 100,000) was 29% lower than the rate in 1981 (30.2 per 100,000).

- The percentage of cases with an advanced-stage diagnosis was 61% lower in 2005 (9.6%) compared to 1981 (24.5%).

**Figure 1. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Prostate Cancer, Florida, 1981-2005**



### Stage at Diagnosis

**Table 3. Percentage of Prostate Cancer by Stage at Diagnosis, Florida, 2005**

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Black	77.3	12.3	10.5
White	80.7	9.2	10.1

- Early-stage cancer is defined in this report as cancer that is localized to one part or organ of the body. Advanced-stage cancer is defined as cancer that has spread to other organs or throughout the body beyond the organ of cancer origin.
- Of all prostate cancer cases, 80.3% were diagnosed at an early stage, 9.6% were diagnosed at an advanced stage, and 10.1% were reported without stage information.
- The percentage of cases with an advanced-stage diagnosis was greater among blacks compared to whites.

### Cancer Screening

**Table 4. Prevalence of Prostate Cancer Screening Among Males Age 40 and Older in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2004**

	Prostate Specific Antigen Test	Digital Rectal Exam
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>57.9</b>
Black	60.9	52.9
White	56.9	60.4
40-44	24.1	34.0
45-64	52.1	56.0
65+	80.2	74.8
< High School	41.1	43.9
High School	53.2	51.8
> High School	59.0	62.5
<\$25,000	51.1	49.3
\$25,000-\$49,999	51.6	54.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	62.7	56.7
\$75,000+	54.3	65.1
Insured	59.7	61.8
Uninsured	29.3	30.9

- In Florida in 2004, 55.7% of males age 40 and older had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test and 57.9% had a digital rectal exam in the past two years.
- The prevalence of screening did not vary significantly by race.
- The prevalence of both PSA testing and having a digital rectal exam was lower among males who were between 40 and 44 years of age and males without health insurance compared to their counterparts.

For additional information on this report, please contact Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology at 850.245.4401 or visit our website at: <http://www.floridachronicdisease.org/>.

For additional information about the data source, please refer to 'Sources of Cancer Data' available at: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm).

For additional information on prostate cancer, please visit Florida Department of Health, Comprehensive Cancer Control Program's website at: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer/index.html>.